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COLUMBIA AUDIENCE HECKLES RICHARDS

SPEAKS UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN
CAPITAL CITY.

Candidates For Various State Offices
Address Lively Crowd in the
Theatre.

The State, 5th.

Persons in the audience in the Columbia theatre where the candidates for State office spoke yesterday gave John G. Richards, candidate for governor, a very poor hearing, frequently interrupting him and asking many questions of him while he spoke. The chairman had to appeal for order and took out of Mr. Richards' time that consumed by interruptions and by what were apparently efforts to howl him down. Mr. Richards, when he finally concluded his speech, told the audience that the reception given him in Richland was the poorest accorded him in any of the 14 counties in which he has spoken so far.

The Rev. Kirkman G. Finlay, rector of Trinity church, opened the meeting with prayer. R. Beverley Sloan, county chairman, introduced the candidates.

There was some cross-debate between Frank W. Shealy and C. D. Fortner, candidates for railroad commissioner. Mr. Fortner pointed out that Mr. Shealy was clerk of court and master of Lexington county. Mr. Shealy in turn said that Mr. Fortner was a representative from Spartanburg county and a State detective. Mr. Fortner denied that he was a State detective. Chairman Sloan told the candidates to observe the proprieties.

W. H. Wharton, another candidate for railroad commissioner, was applauded when he declared that the express companies should make Columbia a distributing point.

George W. Fahey made his usual speech on his candidacy for railroad commissioner. On account of a misunderstanding as to the order of the speeches, W. I. Witherspoon did not speak. James Cansler, the remaining candidate for railroad commissioner, is still ill.

For Lieutenant Governor.

J. A. Hunter, the first candidate for lieutenant governor to speak, won applause by his allusion to his service on the last asylum investigating committee, by his declaration that the law should be enforced and by his praise of the action of the last State Democratic convention.

B. Frank Kelley said he was running on his merits and was the only man in the race who had any experience in the State senate. He emphasized the importance of the office. He predicted his election on August 25, was cheered and presented with flowers.

Andrew J. Bethea came forward amid applause. He referred to his coming to Columbia eight years ago as private secretary to Gov. Ansel. He said that had he been in William M. Hamer's place as trustee of the University of South Carolina he would not on any grounds have declined to vote on the resolution asking the resignation of Dr. S. C. Mitchell, former president, but he would have voted to keep Dr. Mitchell here. Mr. Bethea was frequently applauded during his spirited speech and was cheered at its conclusion, when he was given two bouquets.

William M. Hamer, the last candidate for lieutenant governor to speak, said that Andrew J. Bethea's brother-in-law was the first man who sent a communication to a paper urging him (Hamer) to run for lieutenant governor, but at the time he did so he did not know of Mr. Bethea's candidacy. Mr. Hamer said that the board of trustees of the university had excused him from voting on the Mitchell resolution because he had just been elected to the board while he was outside the State and knew nothing of the controversy. Mr. Hamer inferred that Mr. Bethea was swinging to the coattails of Gov. Ansel.

For Attorney General.

A. G. Brice, candidate for attorney general, was applauded when he rose to speak. Mr. Brice told of Mr. Peeples' refusal to represent the State in the disbursement proceedings.

C. P. Sims of Spartanburg. Mr. Brice charged that Mr. Peeples had been unfaithful in refusing to allow an attorney to use the name of the State in an action to test the validity of the appointment of a dispensary board of control.

"When Mr. Arrowsmith, an attorney, went to Mr. Peeples and told him the situation the attorney general said he would have to see the governor," said Mr. Brice, who continued that the upshot of the whole matter was that Mr. Arrowsmith never got the permission he sought to use the name of the State.

"Mr. Peeples is a servant of the governor, a tool of the governor, and not a servant of the people," charged Mr. Brice.

Thomas H. Peeples referred to the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Brice in 1893 for circuit judge and prophesied that if Mr. Brice were elected attorney general the State would gain a very poor official. Mr. Peeples did not refer to the Sims matter nor to the dispensary board matter.

For Comptroller General.

A. W. Jones, candidate for comptroller general, took up some of the charges made by his opponent, James A. Summersett. He was vigorously applauded and cheered when he finished.

James A. Summersett referred to Mr. Jones' speech at Camden as "the ravings of a disordered mind." Mr. Summersett drew some hisses and some applause.

M. C. Willis, candidate for adjutant general, said that the reason there is no encampment is that there is a property shortage charged to the militia.

W. W. Moore, candidate for reelection to the office of adjutant general, was given lengthy applause as he arose. He said that he had made every effort to have company commanders turn in property.

"If the property has not been turned in it is the fault of the company commanders," insisted Gen. Moore, who said that the failure of the commander-in-chief to muster out certain deficient companies and make them turn in their equipment in accordance with law was the reason the State militia was not to have an encampment.

For Governor.

Richard I. Manning, the first candidate for governor to speak, was greeted with a burst of applause.

"As governor I would place as my watchword State-wide enforcement of law," declared Mr. Manning amid further applause.

Mr. Manning scored race track gambling and declared that he intended if elected to enforce the law.

"Over 800 pardons and paroles have been issued to negroes and over 300 to white men across the street there," said Mr. Manning, pointing toward the State house. He declared that yeggmen, safe-crackers and rapists need not apply to him for pardons, and was cheered and applauded.

"If elected governor I mean to ask a direct appropriation of State funds for the common schools to supplement the constitutional 3-mill tax," asserted Mr. Mannings, who urged the liberal support of rural schools.

Mr. Manning took Mr. Clinkscales to task on his statement that the legislature should find means to support State-wide compulsory education. Then he developed his argument in favor of local option compulsory education.

Mr. Manning was applauded and cheered when he finished.

J. B. A. Mullally spoke next.

John G. Richards.

"The leaders in the last State convention led by the newspapers have passed regulations which have disfranchised about 15,000 white men," declared John G. Richards.

Mention of Mr. Clinkscales' name by Mr. Richards drew prolonged applause from the audience. Chairman Sloan asked for order.

Mr. Richards insisted that a compulsory education law would sweep 100,000 negro children into the schools.

"You do not have to make the negroes go to school," retorted an auditor.

Mr. Richards was frequently interrupted. He said that under a local option school attendance law only

"I have been twitted on every stump with being a coattail swinger," said Mr. Richards.

"Swing on!" shouted somebody above the laughter and applause.

"Let's have order," urged Chairman Sloan.

Great disorder, mingled with hisses and cheers, greeted Mr. Richards' declaration that he intended to vote for Blease for the United States senate.

"If you elect me governor of this State—" began Mr. Richards.

"Never do it! Never do it!" somebody shouted and others joined in.

"Good night!" yelled an auditor when Mr. Richards concluded.

Scattered hisses and applause greeted Charles Carroll Simms when he rose to speak.

Mr. Sims pleaded for the laboring man.

"Let the other side understand that the poor people have a right to a part and parcel in the government," said Mr. Simms.

The speaker declared that every club organized in South Carolina for the purpose of whiskey drinking was unlawful.

"Do you want to break them up?" asked an auditor.

"No!" shouted Mr. Simms.

"I have been a friend of Gov. Blease for the last ten years because he represents a responsive chord in the hearts of the masses," said Mr. Simms.

This part of the speaker's eloquent peroration drew incredulous and derisive whistles.

The Two Smiths.

"My appeal to you is not based on passion nor prejudice," began Charles A. Smith.

"There is no measure to add to the ease and comfort of Confederate veterans to which I would not lend my support," declared the lieutenant governor.

Mr. Smith announced himself in favor of constructive legislation, of moral advance, together with economic and educative, of inquiry into and elimination of the present conditions surrounding the sale of intoxicants.

"The further we go into this matter the greater our advance into civilization," asserted the lieutenant governor.

Mr. Smith was accorded generous applause.

Mendel L. Smith commenced his speech amid loud recognition from the audience.

"I stand here as the friend of the public health of South Carolina," said Mr. Smith. He reviewed the recent free dispensation of anti-typhoid fever serum and other State treatments and advocated the expansion of State health.

As to State-wide compulsory education, Speaker Smith declared it impracticable in South Carolina, urging the advantages of a local option system of compulsory school attendance.

"If you expect me to grant pardons, paroles and commutations where the granting of mercy will not be justice, you can elect some one else," said Speaker Smith. "I have the profoundest respect for the opinion of 12 men on a jury."

Speaker Smith paused after one of his periods.

"Go ahead, Smith! Go ahead, Smith!" shouted supporters in the audience.

L. J. Browning.

Lowndes J. Browning insisted that Mr. Clinkscales had not answered his question as to how the Spartanburg candidate intended to finance State-wide compulsory education.

"If State-wide compulsory education is carried into effect for white children only the State tax levy will be raised nine mills," declared Mr. Browning.

"If Mr. Clinkscales' other plank, State-wide prohibition, is enforced it will take \$51,000 annually away from the schools of Richland county, and raise the county tax levy for school purposes to 12 mills," continued Mr. Browning.

The Union candidate insisted that the only two planks in Mr. Clinkscales' platform were State-wide compulsory education and State-wide prohibition.

Mr. Browning advanced his argument for rural credits.

audience.

"If you had more brains and less tongue you would be listening and trying to learn something," retorted Mr. Browning.

J. G. Clinkscales.

Applause greeted Joan G. Clinkscales when he began to speak.

"It is your duty and my duty to remove the stigma of lawlessness from the fair name of this State," declared Mr. Clinkscales, who held that lawlessness followed abuse of the pardon power and that the governor should take counsel with a wise and patriotic pardoning board before granting clemency.

Mr. Clinkscales made his usual argument for State-wide compulsory education, inferring that the State could find means to support higher education it could pay the cost of putting the 40,000 boys and girls into school who were not there now.

Mr. Clinkscales closed amid applause.

R. A. Cooper.

Robert A. Cooper insisted that the chief issue in this campaign was the enforcement of law and pledged himself if elected governor to uphold the standard of law in every county in the State. Mr. Cooper praised Clemson college but asserted that the institution should establish demonstration farms in each county. He held that a State-wide system of education should be instituted which would give the rural communities as good facilities as those in the cities. Mr. Cooper was given a hearty reception.

John T. Duncan made his usual speech, talking about what he calls "the system." His assertion that Blease was "a beaten man" this year was applauded and answered by hurrahs for Blease.

W. C. Irby, Jr.

W. C. Irby, Jr., said that he was glad to get into a part of the State where he was known.

"At the first suggestion from Mendel L. Smith, John G. Richards stayed away from the last State convention," said Mr. Irby, who declared this political cowardice and told of his fight against the enrollment rules in the convention.

Mr. Irby asked where the newspaper oligarchy was that John G. Richards said was trying to crush him.

"The State, the News and Courier and the Spartanburg Herald are writing complimentary editorials about Mr. Richards," continued Mr. Irby, who added that the newspapers printed little good about him.

Mr. Irby was applauded when he told of his opposition to immigration.

"I have asked Mr. Richards whether he was with Blease four years ago and men in the audience today asked him how he stood on Blease two years ago," said Mr. Irby. "Mr. Richards has not answered those men or me."

Mr. Irby urged a public service commission to regulate by companies and denounced the merging of cotton mills.

"If the people allow Lewis W. Parker and his cohorts to override this State there will be no other way to get our rights except with the gun," averred Mr. Irby, who stated his confidence in mill operatives, his belief in their desire for law and order and his determination to see that they get their rights if he were governor.

Whitmire, S. C., July 2, 1914.

Mr. J. H. Chappell, Newberry, S. C.

Dear Sir: The people of this community were placed under lasting obligations to you and your overseer, Mr. J. H. Koon, by that splendid job of work put on the Liberty Hill section of the Ninety Six road. And I want to say just here, that it is the first time this section of road has been worked by the "gang" in 18 years. Other supervisors would work right up to it, and then shay off, and no amount of persuasion would induce them to work it. Mr. W. A. Hill, just before he was elected, passed over this road and said if he was elected he would have it worked right away, but when he was elected he had the other roads worked up to it, but left it unworked.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully,

SENATOR SMITH FACES HIS FOES

FINDS ROUGH GREETING AT
SPARTANBURG MEETING.

Hoarseness and Crowd's Discourtesy
Render it Almost Impossible for
Him to Get Hearing.

The State.

Spartanburg, July 4.—The spirit of disorder seemed to have burst loose at the senatorial campaign meeting here today, that is, when Senator E. D. Smith was all but howled down by a portion of the crowd.

No bad eggs were hurled at the speaker, as was the case in one of the meetings two years ago, but Senator Smith was badgered and harassed, twitted, scoffed at and ridiculed so that little he had to say was heard above the hubbub and confusion that continued until the 30 minutes allotted had expired.

Senator Smith's throat was worse today than it was at either Yorkville or Gaffney, where he spoke at much disadvantage.

Under normal circumstances today it would have been difficult for the senator to have made his voice carry to the limits of the opera house, where the meeting was held. In spite of the handicap of a bad throat, the speaker fought his assailants to the bitter end, occasionally spiking them with stinging rebukes, keenly relished by at least one-half of the audience that was intensely sympathetic.

City officials were cognizant of the fact that disorder might be expected, as the entire cluster of mills in the Piedmont had closed down. When the meeting began both Mayor Floyd and Police Chief Hill took seats on the stage, and these and Dr. S. T. D. Lancaster, county chairman, repeatedly threatened to have the disturbers thrown out. The governor, too, asked that his friends give Senator Smith a hearing as respectful as the Smith men gave the governor. However, they were powerless to curb the spirit of disorder that had been unleashed.

Crowd Quiets.

The crowd quieted when Senator Smith concluded and gave the governor an attentive hearing.

As soon as he had finished his speech the governor, as is his custom, left the building, and about one-fourth of the audience followed. Among these were those who had bristled and fretted while Senator Smith was speaking, and both Messrs. Jennings and Pollock were allowed to denounce the governor's record without material interruption.

Original plans for the day were to hold the meeting at Rock Cliff park, where there is a pavilion with a capacity of probably 1,000, but a rain set in early this morning, which induced a change of programme, and the speakers were heard in the opera house.

Here enthusiastic partisans filled every available seat, and packed sardine-like into every aisle and box.

While the governor was speaking while the governor was speaking so many persons crowded into the end box of the upper tier of seats that J. T. Harris, the owner of the theatre, warned the men that the strength of the supports was overtaxed. The governor, too, urged that these get out. The men occupying the box, however, were suspicious as to the "bad box" to which Mr. Harris had reference, and refused to get out, asking: "What has John T. got to do with it?" Sam J. Nicholls and C. C. Wyche occupied seats near the governor on the stage. Both of these are leaders of the governor's faction in this county, and current report has it that many meetings have been conducted within the last few weeks in the interest of the campaign.

Mr. Wyche presented one of the bunches of flowers received by the governor today from friends, who promised to carry the county for the governor by a majority of 2,500 on August 25.

Starts at Once.

Before Senator Smith had opportunity to address the chairman the speaking had commenced. As he ad-

he began to say was drowned out in derisive questions and exclamations, and calls for the governor.

Shaking with wrath the speaker asked: "Is this an exhibition of the proud spirit of South Carolina?"

A chorus of "nos" came from the sympathetic and a gust of hisses to drown out the uproar, but the confusion could not be quieted.

"What have you done for the cotton mill man?" a man on the front row of seats called out.

"I have labored to keep out the men who'd come here to get your job," Senator Smith answered.

Again pandemonium broke loose. The man who asked the question spoke so heatedly that Mayor Floyd stood over him, and repeatedly threatened to throw the man out.

Above the din, the senator was heard to say: "I'm going back to the senate and work for you mill people, whether you vote for me or not."

To another who mocked when the speaker took up the discussion of cotton, he said: "If it hadn't been for cotton, you'd have been a beggar."

When the half hour had dragged through, the parting shot of the speaker was: "The farmers will send E. D. Smith back to the United States senate, if you don't allow him to make a single speech."

First Red Badges.

Today for the first time the red Blease badges made their appearance in the campaign crowds. In the opening of his speech the governor said that one of the Spartanburg papers had made mention of the fact that the red badges could not vote.

"But the wearers can," the governor went on, "and on August 25 they are going to vote that gang out of existence."

The gang to which he had reference was the group of men composing the State Democratic convention and who framed the new primary rules, "the dirtiest piece of political thievery ever concocted by a white face," he said.

The governor made his characteristic references to "Haskellism," the removal of negro mail clerks, and race discrimination laws. He told the Spartanburg audience that he had kept every promise he had ever made, and reminded them that two years ago he had promised to take care of Will Mills, "if you'd take care of Julius Caesar Otts," the solicitor. "And now he's out," the speaker added, while his supporters waved their hats in zealous approval.

Some of the things said by Mr. Jennings, the next speaker, were:

"I don't want the vote of any who wants to be lined up with James Sottile, Vincent Chicco and Jim Farnum."

"When the governor goes to Washington, he'll pay his own way and never go there as United States senator from South Carolina."

The Alternatives.

"Which do you prefer, a few mail clerks on the trains, or more than 900 negro rapists, murderers and robbers turned loose in your community?"

"If the negroes of South Carolina ever had a friend that friend is Cole L. Blease."

"You may just as well suspend your courts until next January when the Blease administration comes to a close."

"When the eyes of the people are opened the governor will not get a vote equal to that of a corporal's guard."

"You can not elect a man from those running for governor who could ever make the record of Cole Blease."

To this list Mr. Pollock contributed: "The present governor has done more to disgrace South Carolina by his official acts than all the governors since the infamous Moses."

"Gov. Blease's record is so bad that he is not entitled to the vote of any good man in South Carolina."

"He's been the greatest friend the negroes in the penitentiary ever had."

"The governor has much to say about the 'nigger,' 'nigger,' 'nigger.' Why has he never told you that when a member of the legislature he served as trustee of a negro college in Orangeburg?"

"South Carolina has declared her independence of Cole Blease and Jim Sottile, the king of blunders, and

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